

there is need to increase the establishment?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—Yes.

Mr. G. CHANNAPPA.—Is it a fact that some nurses have been transferred to this Hospital from the Victoria Hospital and that no fresh appointments have been made?

Dr. S. SUBBA RAO.—I may assure the member that an additional expenditure of Rs. 12,000 has been actually incurred on account of additional staff.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—

The establishment of nurses has been actually doubled after the hospital was shifted to the new building. An extra expenditure of nearly Rs. 12,000 has been sanctioned for this as well as for other staff. But I have to observe in this connection that while everybody wants facilities to be increased, nobody seems to concern himself with the question of cost. Government by themselves cannot do everything necessary. We know that we need many more nurses but, as I stated, it is also a question of additional funds. However, as and when funds permit, the question will be taken up. In the meanwhile, it is for public men like members of this House to consider whether private charity cannot be enlisted with a view to securing a facility of such vital importance as adequate aid to women in labour.

Grants to Women's Associations.

Q.—52. Srimathi D. SAKAMMA (Special Interest).—Will the Government be pleased to state

what are the Sanghas and Associations meant for women that are receiving grants from Government in the State and what is the grant received by each of them?

A.—The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. H. V. Ramaswami) The Girl Guide Movement is in receipt of a grant of Rs. 2,800 per annum. The following sanghas or associations are also receiving grants noted against each towards the maintenance of certain Educational Institutions run by them:—

1. The Mahila Seva Samaja, Bangalore City.—
Special English Classes Rs. 450 per annum.
Primary Classes and Middle
School Classes. Rs. 260 per mensem.

2. The Malleswaram Ladies' Association, Bangalore.—

Primary School Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. The Sarada Stree Samaja, Bangalore City.—
Girls' Primary School Rs. 7-4-0 per mensem.

4. The State Women's Conference, Bangalore.—

Girls' School at Yedyur,
Bangalore Taluk. Rs. 50 per annum.

5. The Bhagini Seva Samaja,
Mysore. Rs. 50 per mensem.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA.—Are there only five institutions in the State which are receiving grants from Government?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Mr. N. S. Subba Rao).—So far as the Education Department is concerned, that is all.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA.—Are the Government aware that there are some other women's organisations which are not getting any help either from the Government or from the Department of Education?

Mr. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—No. But if there are any such cases and if they are brought to my notice, I shall consider them on their merits.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA.—Does it mean that those institutions have so far not applied for any grant at all?

Mr. N. S. SUBBA RAO.—Yes.

REPRESENTATIONS—(contd.)

No. 32.—Cancellation of the Government Order regarding enjoyment of inam lands by *pattadars*.

Mr. M. C. CHELUVIAH, Minorities.

Mr. M. C. CHELUVIAH represented that on the alleged statements of Patels and Shanbhogs that *shikmidars* were not discharging Government duties in respect of inam lands satisfactorily in certain villages, Government had passed orders directing that the *pattadars* alone might enjoy such lands and attend to their duties. This order had rendered landless a large number of Adikarnatakas who were solely depending upon these inam lands for maintenance. He prayed that the said Government Order be cancelled so that *shikmidars* might enjoy the inam lands and attend to Government work according to the old system.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY, in supporting the representation, said that though the original *pattas* were in the names of particular men, their families had grown and a number of members of the family were enjoying the land in shares. But if misunderstandings arose between the *pattadars* and *shikmidars*, the former would turn out the latter from the land even though they were attending to their duties. To avoid this difficulty, it would be desirable to issue a *patta* to each *shikmidar* for the particular share he enjoyed.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH opposed the representation on the ground that if the duties were allotted to too many men, the Shanbhogs and Patels could not get them attended to by any one. They were now able to get work done by the concerned men who had the fear that they might lose their lands if they did not perform their duties. But if every *shikmidar* became a *pattadar*, each would hold some other man responsible for any particular work. It was best that there was one *pattadar* for each land and he alone made responsible for the work. In his opinion, the present order was all right and needed no change.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY said that it was for this very reason that all the *shikmidars* should be given *pattas* so that some one or other among them would definitely become available for attending to all the duties.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) observed that the lands were after all not very extensive and there ought to be a limit to their sub-division.

Mr. RAME GOWDA said that he was also of the same opinion and added that the present practice was not causing difficulty to anybody.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. N. Madhava Rao) said that at present totis and talaris were working by turns. They were also being registered, like Shanbhogs and Patels. In some taluks the Baraballoothi registers were not yet complete. They would be completed in course of time and in doing so, the names of all the *shikmidars* would also be brought on record so that

the difficulty complained of would be obviated in future. In the meantime, the practice was not uniform in all places and it could not be said that the difficulty was common to all places. Even in cases where the difficulty existed, if members of the same family were enjoying the inam lands, Government would generally not interfere with such internal arrangements.

No. 33.—Restoring the old hobliwar system of work distribution in taluk offices.

MESSRS. A. V. NANJUNDA SETTY, Arkalgud Taluk; **P. BASAVE GOWDA** and **A. KENCHAPPA**, Arsikere Taluk; **H. B. GUNDAPPA** and **B. DONDE GOWDA**, Hassan Taluk; **S. P. BRAHMAMAPPA**, Hassan Municipality; **MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF**, S. C. BELURIAH and **K. A. RAHIM**, Minorities; **B. N. CHELUVE GOWDA**, **M. NANJAPPA** and **B. L. HUTCHAPPA**, Chennarayapatna Taluk; **B. N. BORANNA GOWDA**, Belur Taluk; **KARIAPPA GOWDA** and **K. RAMANNA**, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; **NARASIMHAH**, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; **B. K. SOME GOWDA** and **B. DEVAPPA GOWDA**, Manjarabad Taluk; and **A. S. NANJUNDAPPA**, Alur Sub-Taluk.

Mr. A. V. NANJUNDA SETTY represented that under the present system of work in taluk offices according to subjects, the raiyats were put to the necessity of going to several clerks for any information required by them and for transaction of different items of business. This was causing them great difficulty. He prayed that the old system of hobliwar distribution of work be re-introduced in these offices.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) observed that parties should have nothing to do with clerks, but should approach the Amildar or Taluk Sheristedar. Secondly, this was a matter which might be left to Government as it was purely a question of office arrangements.

No. 34.—Establishment of Taluk Offices at Periyapatna, French-Rocks, Bannur and Turuvekere.

MESSRS. M. C. LINGE GOWDA, Maddur Taluk; **B. SIDDALINGA SETTY**, Special Interest and **SIVANANJE GOWDA**, Mysore Taluk.

Mr. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that Deputy Amildars were being posted to Periyapatna and Turuvekere and these officers remained in charge barely for

six months, since in the meanwhile they would become entitled to promotions as Amildars of pucca taluks. Thus, work in those two taluks, particularly village panchayat work, had suffered to a very great extent for want of continuous supervision. The same was perhaps the experience in the French-Rocks sub-taluk also. The Dewan in his speech said that village panchayat work was going on well, but conditions in the sub-taluks were quite the reverse. Collection work was very unsatisfactory and funds were not properly used. Some amount of effective and continuous direction and control over these important branches of work were absolutely necessary. In the next place, the village officers had to travel long distances, sometimes 40 to 45 miles, for remitting monies to treasuries. Thus they had to spend a good portion as conveyance charges. And with a view to minimise this unnecessary item of expenditure, if they were to delay remittance they would surely be accused of defalcations. To get over all these difficulties, it was necessary to convert these sub-taluks into taluks and post Amildars to be in charge of them.

Referring to Bannur and French-Rocks, he said that they belonged to the jurisdiction of T.-Narsipur and Seringapatam Taluks, respectively, and were also subjected to very many difficulties. The arrears in these places were very heavy for want of proper supervision and timely issue of notices. Bannur was 10 miles from T.-Narsipur, 15 miles from Malvalli and 15 miles from Seringapatam. It was a sufficiently big place with a hospital, a middle school, etc., and deserved to be converted into a taluk headquarter. Similarly, in French-Rocks, work had increased enormously in connection with the Irwin Canal and the Amildar of Seringapatam Taluk could not satisfactorily attend to all of it since he had very heavy arrears to collect in that taluk itself and that meant sufficient work for him. This also should be converted into a taluk.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. N. Madhava Rao) said that the difficulties referred to by Mr. Linge Gowda had already come to notice.

Deputy Amildars posted to those places were transferred in the usual course to taluk charges as soon as they got their due promotions as Amildars. This naturally resulted in some dislocation of work at rather frequent intervals. As regards conversion of sub-taluks into taluks, Government had already accepted it as a matter of general policy, but the question of actually giving effect to it in all cases was essentially one of funds. But for financial reasons, the sub-taluks should probably have been converted into taluks by now. It had become necessary to consider whether the difficulties brought to notice could not be tackled in one of two ways, *viz.*, conversion of sub-taluks into taluks wherever possible or posting of senior officers even to sub-taluks or retention of the Deputy Amildars in the same sub-taluk even after they were promoted as Amildars.

Mr. SADASIVA REDDY suggested that Gudibanda which was a frontier sub-taluk also should be converted into a taluk without delay.

Mr. H. B. GUNDAPPA suggested that a definite programme should be laid down for the conversion of all sub-taluks into taluks urgently.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantra-pravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) said that Government were fully aware of all the difficulties and would rectify them on the lines suggested by the Revenue Commissioner as and when finances permitted.

Mr. VEERARAJ URS pleaded for the early conversion of Bannur into a taluk. The Deputy Amildar at T.-Narsipur was practically unable to do any collection work, because whenever he went out on collection work neither the Revenue Inspectors nor the Shambhogs and Patels would be available. These were also under the control of the Amildar of T.-Narsipur Taluk and that Amildar would generally engage them on similar work at the same time. That was the reason why there were arrears in that taluk to the extent of nearly 8 or 9 lakhs of rupees. All this could be collected if Bannur was converted into a taluk and collection work taken up in right earnest.

Mr. K. MATTHAN replied that the Deputy Commissioner would be consulted in the matter.

No. 35.—Relief to raiyats of Nagamangala.

MESSRS. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk and T. MARIAPPA, Mysore City Municipality.

Consequent on the failure of *mungar* and *hingar* rains last year, the raiyats of Nagamangala had no crops; even this year, due to the failure of *mungar* rains, they had no crops and sowing operations are held up for want of *hingar* rains. It is prayed that Government be pleased to devise ways and means to relieve these raiyats of their present condition of starvation.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA said that at the time this representation was sent up, there were no rains in the taluk and people feared that they were on the verge of famine and starvation. Subsequently, however, conditions had improved, and he was very pleased to note that there was no need for him to move the representation. He was also glad to find that Government had already sanctioned grants for certain special works as a matter of relief in view of the conditions referred to. He would only request that these grants be actually disbursed without any delay.

No. 36.—Permission to sink wells in tank beds.

MESSRS. T. SADASIVA REDDY and B. NARAYANA REDDY, Bagepalli Taluk.

Mr. T. SADASIVA REDDY prayed that in view of continued rains, the holders of lands below tanks be permitted to sink at their own cost private wells in tank beds and that proprietary rights over such wells be also granted to them.

Mr. B. SRINIVASA RAO supported this representation.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) said that no private person could be allowed to dig wells in tank beds.

Mr. B. SADASIVA REDDY said that the raiyats in his taluk were enjoying this privilege from time immemorial.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR said that neither the Government nor anybody else would suffer in any way by this request being granted.

Mr. RAME GOWDA also repeated the representation and added that the proprietary rights asked for related only to the use of water and not to the wells themselves even though these would be sunk by private parties at their own cost.

Mr. K. MATTHAN enquired whether other raiyats in the village would not have just ground for complaint if only a few were given proprietary rights over the wells.

Mr. B. SADASIVA REDDY said that all those who contributed towards the cost of wells might have the right of use of water from the well.

Mr. K. MATTHAN enquired how the water would be distributed to the lands of all the parties concerned.

Mr. B. SADASIVA REDDY said that the system had been working satisfactorily for a long time past.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA was of opinion that this was not a workable scheme and would result in a lot of controversy and trouble.

Another MEMBER thought that the digging of wells in tank beds would affect the safety of the tanks themselves.

Mr. K. P. CHANNABASAVIAH said that such a system had been in vogue in the Madras Presidency. Raiyats there used to be given permission to dig wells subject to the condition that they should close them up immediately after the crops were reaped. In spite of so much precaution, it had been found there that digging of wells in tank beds always meant less storage of water in the tanks. So, it would be inadvisable to give any such general permission as was contemplated in the representation. Even if Government considered it desirable to do so, the opinion of the Engineering Department should first be consulted.

Mr. B. SADASIVA REDDY said that so far as the Bagepalli Taluk in particular was concerned, the Assistant Engineer inspected some of the tanks and expressed the view that if famine conditions had to be averted, wells must be dug in the tank beds and water pumped by means of electric power

Mr. K. MATTHAN said that as there seemed to be some difference of opinion in the matter, the Deputy Commissioners would be consulted. So far as the Government were concerned, they were inclined to the view that it would be undesirable to give permission to private individuals to sink wells in tank beds and give them proprietary rights over such wells. But the parties seeking such permission might however approach the Deputy Commissioners in the first instance.

No. 37.—Selection of Vokkaligar candidates for probationers' posts.

Mr. M. MADDIAH, K. G. F. Sanitary Board Area.

Mr. M. MADDIAH prayed that the Vokkaligar population in the State being large, at least two candidates might be taken from that community in connection with the proposed selection of probationers.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA also supported the representation. He pointed out that though the Vokkaligars formed a major portion of the population in the State, they had not been given an adequate number of appointments.

The DEWAN replied that it would not be possible to give proportionate representation to all communities all at once.

No. 38.—Appointment of Kumbara graduates as Revenue Probationers and Amildars.

Mr. K. BUSSIAH, Minorities.

Mr. K. BUSSIAH prayed that as in the case of other backward class communities, Kumbara graduates be appointed as Revenue Probationers and Amildars as that community was a backward class.

The DEWAN replied that it would be done if and when found possible.

No. 39.—Reservation of sufficient gomal land for each village.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA, Hassan Taluk; **A. V. NANJUNDA SETTY**, Arkalgud Taluk; **P. BASAVE GOWDA** and **A. KENCHAPPA**, Arsikere Taluk; **H. B. GUNDAPPA**, Hassan Taluk; **S. P. BRAHM-**

APPA, Hassan Municipality; **MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF**, S. C. BELURIAH and **K. A. RAHIM**, Minorities; **B. N. CHELUVU GOWDA**, **M. NANJAPPA** and **B. L. HUTCHAPPA**, Channarayana Taluk; **B. N. BORANNA GOWDA**, Belur Taluk; **KARIAPPA GOWDA** and **K. RAMANNA**, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; **NARASIMHAIA**, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; **B. K. SOME GOWDA** and **B. DEVAPPA GOWDA**, Manjarabad Taluk and **A. S. NANJUNDAPPA**, Alur Sub-Taluk.

Mr. B. DONDE GOWDA represented that sufficient gomal lands had been originally reserved in each village because they were absolutely necessary for the cattle. But, of late, large extents of such land were being given away for cultivation much to the detriment of the village cattle. Thus there was considerable reduction in the total cattle wealth of the State. To this extent, naturally, the difficulties of the raiyats in regard to securing manure had also been aggravated. The total extent of gomal lands given away for cultivation from 1929-30 to 1933-34 was as much as 78,656 acres. As many as 78,000 cattle had died, according to the half yearly return for 1933-34 alone. He therefore prayed that sufficient gomal lands be reserved in each village in proportion to its population.

Mr. H. K. MADDIAH, in opposing the representation, observed that as far as he knew there was sufficient gomal in many villages and in some of them it was more than necessary. For instance, in his own village there were as many as 800 acres of gomal land, which was very much more than necessary for the village cattle. In such cases, if there were agriculturists who were prepared to bring some of the lands under cultivation, he did not see any reason why they should not be given for that purpose.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. N. Madhava Rao) replied that no doubt originally large extents of land were reserved for gomal. This was largely because at that time the demand for land for cultivation purpose was limited. But with the growth of this demand it was inevitable that all gomal lands in excess of the requirements of the village cattle should be given away for cultivation. This step was taken, not so much with a view to get more income for Government in the shape of

land assessment as to provide more facilities to the raiyats themselves. The latter could not well complain: they should grow fodder crops in their own lands. By doing so the raiyats would be taking better care of the cattle than by simply sending them away to gomal lands where at present they might or might not have adequate grazing facilities. Besides, when there was a growing demand for lands for cultivation a certain amount of preference ought to be given to the applicants. The villagers also must try to re-adjust their requirements according to the changing times.

Mr. RAME GOWDA pointed out that in some places large extents of gomal land at the foot of hills had been converted into forests with the result that much difficulty was being experienced by the villagers round about for want of fodder for their cattle. Though a number of petitions had been presented for the restoration of the lands as gomal, they had not been considered favourably. He prayed that such cases be considered sympathetically.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAO replied that such conversions would have been made at the time of forest settlement and that too after consulting the gomal requirements of the villages concerned. There could thus have been no arbitrary conversion of gomal lands into forest area. If, however, there were difficulties in particular villages for want of even the minimum extent of gomal, such cases might be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned who, he said, would certainly look into them.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA pointed out that farm-yard manure was better than any other manure obtainable from the department or in the open market. On account of continued agricultural depression, the ordinary raiyat could maintain only a few cattle to meet his minimum agricultural requirements. In his miserable plight he could certainly not afford to grow fodder crops, and it was necessary for Government to set apart enough gomal land for all the cattle of the village.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAO enquired whether there were not villages in which no gomal was available, and

whether the raiyats thereof were not managing to maintain cattle.

Mr. CHANNABASAPPA replied that in such places the raiyats were undergoing untold difficulties. He added that in such cases the need for reserving some lands as gomal was all the greater.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHYACHAR desired that the average raiyat could only boast of very small holdings and so could not afford to set apart any portion thereof for raising fodder crops.

Dharmapravartha M. L. NAGAPPA SETTY and others thought that if the long recognized proportion of 30 acres of gomal for every 100 head of cattle was strictly maintained, there would be no grievance in any quarter.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH supported the representation. He also pointed out that it was only those possessing large extents of land who were in a position to reserve a portion for raising fodder crops. Such a thing was not possible in the case of raiyats having only small holdings. The bulk of the raiyats in the State came under this category. In these circumstances, he thought that it was not desirable to give away for cultivation all the available gomal lands simply because some new settlers in the village happened to apply for them.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA observed that before a gomal land was given away for cultivation, the real needs of the village cattle must invariably be consulted.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY observed that it was not possible for a raiyat to reserve a portion of his holding for raising fodder crops. Even if he did, he could not restrict the movement of his cattle strictly. And unless, within the limits of the land so reserved, the cattle moved about freely, they could not be healthy and active. From this point of view a large extent of land was necessary for each village, whether the individual raiyats raised fodder crops or not and whether the gomal land had grazing facilities or not. For these reasons, he also prayed that gomal lands should not be given away for cultivation.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) replied that there was no idea of giving away all available gomal lands for cultivation all at once. He asked the members to consider whether it was preferable to reserve gomal lands irrespective of their being really required for the cattle or to make them available for cultivation if the raiyats were in need of them and were really earnest about cultivating them. He for one thought that the latter was certainly a better course to follow, in which case the interests of the cattle would also be safeguarded by the raiyats themselves reserving a portion of their holdings for raising fodder crops, which at present were not at all being raised on an adequate scale. For all these reasons, he stated that Government fully concurred in the views already expressed by the Revenue Commissioner.

No. 40.—Disallowing competition in respect of lands applied for by Banajaras.

MR. JATHARE NAIK, Minorities.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK prayed that agricultural lands applied for by Banajaras should not be thrown open to competition from others and that such lands be granted to Banajaras alone at the same concession rates as were allowed to the depressed classes.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) replied that whatever concessions were given to Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas applied also to other depressed classes which included Banajaras.

No. 41.—Free grant of lands to Yadava community to maintain dairy farms.

MR. M. ABBY, Minorities.

Mr. M. ABBY prayed that as the tending of cows was the chief occupation of the Yadava community, lands be granted to them free of cost and in close proximity to important places so that they might open dairy farms.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan)

replied that if members of that community applied for lands the applications would be disposed of on merits.

No. 43.—Sale of lands under the Irwin Canal to Adikarnatakas at concession rates.

MR. M. C. CHELUVIAH, Minorities.

Mr. M. C. CHELUVIAH pointed out that it had been ordered that the lands under the Irwin Canal given to Adikarnatakas for temporary cultivation be resumed to Government and sold at the rate of Rs. 200 per acre. As it was impossible for the poor Adikarnatakas to buy the said lands at that rate, he prayed that those lands be resold to the same persons at the aggregate rate of Rs. 150 (cost of one acre being Rs. 20 and contribution Rs. 130) to be recovered in four instalments and that the *kushki* lands, which were not situated under the Irwin Canal, be granted to Adikarnatakas for permanent *saguvali*.

The DEWAN asked whether the Adikarnatakas would take the lands on lease.

Mr. M. C. CHELUVIAH replied that that would not help them much.

The DEWAN then pointed out that if the lands were sold to them outright at a concession price, they would pass into others' hands after a time.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK agreed in this view.

Mr. M. C. CHELUVIAH said that in that case a condition might be attached to the effect that for 20 years the lands should not be alienated.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY was in favour of this suggestion.

The DEWAN replied that Government were not in favour of outright sale. If the Adikarnatakas were prepared to take up the lands on lease, they might do so.

No. 44.—Throwing open Forest, Amrit Mahal, Excise and other reserve lands for cultivation.

MR. GANGAPPA, Magadi Taluk.

Mr. GANGAPPA prayed that with a view to meet the growing needs of the agricultural population the Government

be pleased to release suitable lands, applied for by the raiyats, from out of the lands reserved for Forest, Amrit Mahal, Excise and other reserves and make the same available for cultivation.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) replied that in many places such lands were being released for cultivation whenever they were in excess of the requirements of the departments concerned.

Mr. GANGAPPA brought to notice that in many cases this was not being done. For instance, in Chakrabhavi and many other places raiyats were in need of lands for cultivation but their representations had not been sympathetically considered.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY remarked that although the departments concerned did not require the lands, they would not release them for cultivation. They would issue endowments, as a matter of routine, that the lands could not be released. He did not know what purpose would be served by merely keeping the lands. If they were granted to the applicants, these could grow crops and benefit by them and the Government could get some additional income in the shape of land revenue. He therefore thought that as soon as *darkhast* applications were presented, the authorities concerned might inspect the spot and promptly give away the lands. The Badanagere Kaval was recently constituted as a forest area, though many cattle in the surrounding parts were actually dying for want of fodder. The residents of all those villages represented to the authorities that the land was really required for grazing purposes but their prayers were of no avail. He requested that Government should specially look into this question and afford immediate relief to the raiyats concerned.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. N. Madhava Rao) replied that as far as Amrit Mahal Kaval lands and date reserves were concerned, very large extents had already been surrendered to the Revenue Department

for being thrown open to cultivation. But there did not appear to be much demand for these lands, because every year not even 2,000 acres were applied for. In regard to Excise lands also, there seemed to be no demand. As large an extent of land as 2½ lakhs of acres was lying idle and only last year another 1,600 acres had been released. As regards individual grievances, it was for the aggrieved parties to approach the local officers in the first instance because it was not desirable to discuss such cases in the Assembly by means of general representations.

No. 45.—Transfer of rights over sandal trees from Government to the owners.

Mr. U. VEERABASAPPA, Shikarpur Taluk.

Mr. U. VEERABASAPPA prayed that the right of Government over sandal trees standing in *hiduvali* lands be transferred to their occupants as the raiyats were unnecessarily made liable to pay damages for which they were really not responsible.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH supported the representation.

The DEWAN replied that the prayer could not be granted.

No. 46.—Abolition of the system of auctioning *hulbanni* in Heggaddevankote Taluk.

MESSRS. BASAPPA and **C. DASAPPA**, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Mr. BASAPPA represented that as the Heggaddevankote Taluk was altogether a forest area, the raiyats were paying the prescribed fees and grazing their cattle in the forests. During Jamabandi, *hulbanni* in the villages was auctioned for nominal sums. The cattle that were licensed to graze in the forests had necessarily to pass through such villages. But the villagers thereof were taking undue advantage of their *hulbanni* rights and, on the allegation that the cattle grazed within their own areas, they were sending them to cattle pounds. This was causing much inconvenience to the owners of such cattle. He therefore prayed that the system of auctioning *hulbanni* in the villages be abolished since it was not

yielding much revenue to Government but was at the same time causing undue hardship to the raiyats of other villages.

The **DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT (Mr. B. T. Kesava Iyengar)** replied that the aggrieved villagers might themselves purchase the *hulbanni* rights paying the same nominal bid.

Some **MEMBERS** said that cattle would have to pass at times through 3 or 4 villages before reaching the forest and the system of auctioning *hulbanni* was really causing much inconvenience to the raiyats, since the auction-purchaser in each such village also demanded some payment on each head of cattle passing through the village.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA agreed that for grazing cattle in the forests a fee had to be paid to the Forest Department. But he did not know why any levy should be insisted on by anybody in the villages on the way to the forests. He thought that owners of cattle were really being subjected to a double fee at present.

The **FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan)** replied that if the owners of cattle had obtained a right of way over the *hulbanni* lands of the interior villages they could certainly take their cattle over such lands. Even then, if the cattle, while passing through such lands, grazed there, he did not see why *hulbanni* should not be levied by the villagers concerned.

Mr. KANCHAPPA pointed out that formerly, under the *hanchigepatti* system, the amount of the total *hulbanni* payable used to be distributed among all the concerned villagers according to the number of cattle owned by them, so that nobody had any kind of difficulty or grievance. But now the *hulbanni* was being auctioned publicly and sold to the highest bidder. Even if there were no bids, the Patel of the village was compelled to have it in his own name. Naturally the highest bidder or the Patel sought to derive the maximum possible benefit from the transaction. The Member therefore wanted that the time-honoured system of *pro rata* distribution should not be given up.

R.A.

Many other **MEMBERS** also shared the same view.

Mr. K. MATTHAN observed that while there could be no objection to the system of *pro rata* distribution, there could also be no objection to the Patel or other auction-purchaser also making some profit when the *hulbanni* was publicly auctioned and purchased.

The **REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Mr. N. Madhava Rao)** observed that even now the village panchayats might take it up in auction and distribute the amount among the villagers according to the old *hanchigepatti* system.

Mr. KANCHAPPA pointed out that in some places the Patels were fined for having done so. Regular auctions were being insisted upon at the time of Jamabandi. This was why regular auction was being held in all cases.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH observed that the income derived from *hulbanni* was very little and the Government might as well abolish the levy and generously make an announcement to this effect forthwith.

Mr. K. MATTHAN replied that if the villagers agreed, they would be permitted to pay a lumpsum fee, subject however to a minimum, and purchase the *hulbanni*. There was scope for permitting such an arrangement even under the existing rules and Government would have no objection to issue circular instructions in the matter.

Messrs. G. KANCHAPPA and MIR MOHAMED SAHIB said that in the Chiknaikanhalli, Tarikere and Heggaddevankote Taluks, such a thing was not being allowed.

Mr. K. MATTHAN replied that he would enquire into those cases.

No. 47.—Abolition of *hulbanni* and reduction of seigniorage rates on fuel and timber.

MESSRS. K. HOLEYAPPA and H. MALLAPPA GOWDA, Sorab Taluk; **Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA**, Tirthahalli Taluk; **SURANGI SIDDABASAPPA**, Shikarpur Taluk; **H. SULEMAN KHAN**, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; **K. CHANNAVEERAPPA**, Honnali Taluk; and **V. V. IYER**, Shimoga Taluk.

Mr. V. V. IYER prayed that the levy of *hulbanni* by the Forest Department in the malnad be abolished and that

the seigniorage rates on fuel and timber be abolished or reduced.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan) replied that it was not possible to grant the request.

Mr. V. V. IYER then brought to notice that round about Bhadravati, *hulbanni* was being levied compulsorily whether the raiyats grazed their cattle or not and requested that this should be put an end to.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. M. Machaya) promised to do the needful in the matter.

Messrs. MIR MOHAMED SAHIB, Malur SUBBA'RAO and K. P. CHANNA-BASAPPA repeated the representation with special reference to *hulbanni*.

Mr. K. MATTHAN replied that it was not possible to grant the request in the interest of forest revenue.

No. 48.—Authorising the Amildars to issue direct to the raiyats concerned permits to remove galnut, soapnut, and other minor forest produce from *hiduvali* lands.

Not taken up as the mover was not present at the time.

No. 49.—Facilities to Adikarnatakas for collection of tangadi bark.

MR. R. CHANNIGARAMAIAH, Minorities.

Mr. R. CHANNIGARAMAIAH represented that Adikarnatakas engaged in tangadi bark collection in rural parts were experiencing certain difficulties and needed certain facilities. He prayed that the Government be pleased to (i) allot certain areas for the use of the Adikarnatakas from which they could take tangadi bark without special licences, or on payment of a nominal fee so that they could use the bark for tanning hides of dead cattle in their own houses, (ii) to issue instructions to the tangadi bark contractors to use proper weights, and proper method of weighing, and (iii) to pay adequate wages to their Adikarnataka labourers.

Mr. T. RAMACHANDRA supported the representation.

Mr. MUHAMMED MUSTAFA SAB (speaking in Hindustani) stated that as an employer of as many as 5,000

Adikarnataka labourers in connection with tanning work, he could speak on this representation with some amount of practical experience. These labourers, he said, were slowly trying to take the place of the contractors. If they wanted to do so, they must obtain contracts over large areas as the contractors were doing. But they were not prepared to do so, and would take up small areas. If this was permitted, the Government revenues would suffer. And if the special concessions asked for were given, the contractors would suffer for no fault of theirs. For these reasons he opposed the representation.

Mr. RAME GOWDA agreed with the views of the previous speaker and added that the existing rules were fair to all concerned and required no change.

Mr. CHANNIGARAMAIAH stated that the Adikarnatakas who were all petty labourers under well-established contractors, were not doing tanning work on a commercial scale and so did not require lots of bark for their purpose. At the most, each Adikarnataka would have one or two skins to tan in any one month, for which not more than a rupee worth of bark would be necessary. Even if they wanted to run a big tannery of their own, the contractors were in a position to see that it became impossible for them to do so. He therefore prayed that facilities be given to them to collect small quantities of tangadi bark as already requested.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. M. Machaya) replied that in the first place, if the concession prayed for was shown, there was every likelihood of a serious clash arising between the contractors and the Adikarnatakas in the villages. Secondly, tanning was a highly specialised industry and it could not be managed by anybody and everybody. The proposal was fraught with many difficulties and its acceptance would involve Government in very heavy loss.

One MEMBER brought to notice that the contractors should be made to use proper weights. There were, he said, lots of complaints everywhere in regard to this matter.

Mr. M. MACHAYA replied that this was a matter between the contractor and his employees.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY observed that this was only another indication of the urgent necessity of extending the Weights and Measures Regulation to all parts of the State.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-35 p.m.

RESOLUTIONS. ✓

No. 7.—Res. Policy of having one non-Brahmin Member in the Executive Council.

Mr. B. S. PUTTASWAMY moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the policy of Government in having at least one non-Brahmin Member in the Mysore Government Executive Council be continued as heretofore."

In doing so, he prefaced his remarks with the observation that that was the most important resolution on the agenda. In the first place, he appealed to the Government not to treat the resolution light-heartedly on the ground that it was coming up frequently, but to listen to the arguments with attention and sympathy. Secondly the movers were not actuated by any sinister motives or dislike of a particular individual or community or by any desire to prejudice the interests of others, as had in fact been mischievously represented by a certain section of the local press as also by certain individuals. Interested persons were also spreading a rumour that the movers were decrying the particular officer who had to succeed the present First Member of Council when the latter laid down his office in a few days and thereby trying to secure for him another extension of term of office. The speaker lodged his emphatic protest against all such insinuations and assured all concerned that the motives imputed were far from the minds of the movers. He also assured the Government that none of the movers had anything to say against the appointment of Mr. N. Madhava Rao to the Executive Council. The movers were second to none in their appreciation of the qualities of head and heart of Mr.

Madhava Rao. They had absolutely nothing to say against the appointment of that officer to the Executive Council. And even if the movers succeeded in getting another extension of term for Mr. Matthan, the present resolution was bound to come up again after such term, because, as would be evident from a perusal of the Civil List, for the next 8 or 10 years more, there was no chance of any non-Brahmin officer normally becoming due to be appointed to the Executive Council. This in itself ought to be sufficient to disprove the allegation that the motive underlying this resolution was to secure one more extension of office to Mr. Matthan.

The mover also brought to notice that certain papers published writings calculated to create an impression that the movers of this resolution and others of their way of thinking did not loyally accept the decision of His Highness the Maharaja in this matter and thereby to alienate His Highness' sympathy towards the backward communities. This, he said, was a glaring untruth and a travesty of facts. On the other hand, the backward communities were second to none in loyalty and preparedness to bow to His Highness' decisions. If in Britain the King was a constitutional monarch subject to certain statutory obligations, in Mysore also His Highness was a constitutional monarch who had imposed the same constitutional restrictions upon himself.

If the principle that the King can do no wrong applied to the King-Emperor, it applied with equal force to His Highness because all his decisions were based on the advice tendered to His Highness by the Dewan and the Councillors. How then could anybody criticise the orders of Government in this matter? His own reply to such a question was that it was because people were disappointed to find that Government had failed to implement the promise made by the Dewan on the floor of the Legislative Council at its previous session that a place would be given in the Executive Council to a non-Brahmin as soon as possible. And if this promise had been definitely made known to His Highness